NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS
Braxton County, West Virginia

These descriptions describe soil properties or management considerations specific to a soil map unit and components of map units. These reports are generated for distribution to land users from the National Soil Information System soil database.

AgB=Allegheny loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Allegheny soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 7 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 7 to 43 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 43 to 65 inches; very strongly acid.

BuE=Buchanan channery loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony

Buchanan soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 35 inches to a fragipan. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 25 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 25 to 65 inches; very strongly acid.

Cg=Chagrin silt loam

Chagrin soils make up 95 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 8 to 35 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 35 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
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Ch=Chavies fine sandy loam, rarely flooded

Chavies soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is rare, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 1. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 12 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 12 to 36 inches; moderately acid.
H3 - 36 to 65 inches; strongly acid.

Cp=Chavies fine sandy loam, protected

Chavies soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 1. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 12 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 12 to 36 inches; moderately acid.
H3 - 36 to 65 inches; strongly acid.

Cr=Craigsville gravelly sandy loam

Craigsville soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is rare, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2s. This soil has very low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is farmland of statewide importance. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 35 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 35 to 65 inches; very strongly acid.

GaF=Gilpin silt loam, 35 to 70 percent slopes, very stony

Gilpin soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 24 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 24 to 31 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 31 to 35 inches; .

GlC=Gilpin-lily complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Gilpin soils make up 40 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is farmland of statewide importance. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 24 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 24 to 31 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 31 to 35 inches; .

Lily soils make up 35 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is farmland of statewide importance. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 23 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 27 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 27 to 31 inches; .

GlD=Gilpin-lily complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Gilpin soils make up 50 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is farmland of statewide importance. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 24 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 24 to 31 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 31 to 35 inches; .

Lily soils make up 30 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is farmland of statewide importance. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 23 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 27 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 27 to 31 inches; .

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
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GlE=Gilpin-lily complex, 25 to 35 percent slopes

Gilpin soils make up 60 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 24 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 24 to 31 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 31 to 35 inches; .

Lily soils make up 20 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 23 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 27 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 27 to 31 inches; .

GuC=Gilpin-upshur silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Gilpin soils make up 35 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is farmland of statewide importance. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 24 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 24 to 31 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 31 to 35 inches; .

Upshur soils make up 35 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is farmland of statewide importance. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 2 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 2 to 32 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 32 to 43 inches; neutral.
H4 - 43 to 47 inches; .

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Braxton County, West Virginia

GuD=Gilpin-upshur silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Gilpin soils make up 45 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is farmland of statewide importance. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 24 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 24 to 31 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 31 to 35 inches; .

Upshur soils make up 30 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is farmland of statewide importance. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 2 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 2 to 32 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 32 to 43 inches; neutral.
H4 - 43 to 47 inches; .

GuE=Gilpin-upshur silt loams, 25 to 35 percent slopes

Gilpin soils make up 35 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 24 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 24 to 31 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 31 to 35 inches; .

Upshur soils make up 35 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 2 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 2 to 32 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 32 to 43 inches; neutral.
H4 - 43 to 47 inches; .

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Braxton County, West Virginia

GuF=Gilpin-upshur silt loams, 35 to 70 percent slopes

Gilpin soils make up 50 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 24 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 24 to 31 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 31 to 35 inches; .

Upshur soils make up 30 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 2 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 2 to 32 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 32 to 43 inches; neutral.
H4 - 43 to 47 inches; .

GxF=Gilpin-upshur silt loams, 35 to 70 percent slopes, extremely bouldery

Gilpin soils make up 70 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 24 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 24 to 31 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 31 to 35 inches; .

Upshur soils make up 20 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 2 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 2 to 32 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 32 to 43 inches; neutral.
H4 - 43 to 47 inches; .

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Braxton County, West Virginia

GZF=Gilpin-pineville association, very steep, extremely stony

Gilpin soils make up 50 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 3 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 3 to 24 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 24 to 31 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 31 to 35 inches; .

Pineville soils make up 25 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .20. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 10 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 10 to 52 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 52 to 65 inches; very strongly acid.

Lo=Lobdell silt loam

Lobdell soils make up 95 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 8 to 32 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 32 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

MgB=Monongahela silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Monongahela soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 35 inches to a fragipan. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is farmland of statewide importance. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 10 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 10 to 24 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 24 to 58 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 58 to 65 inches; very strongly acid.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Braxton County, West Virginia

MyE=Myra channery clay loam, steep, very stony

Myra soils make up 95 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; neutral.
H2 - 6 to 65 inches; moderately alkaline.

Po=Pope sandy loam

Pope soils make up 95 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 5 to 40 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 40 to 65 inches; very strongly acid.

SoA=Sensabaugh silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Sensabaugh soils make up 95 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 7 inches; neutral.
H2 - 7 to 29 inches; neutral.
H3 - 29 to 65 inches; neutral.

SrB=Sensabaugh silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Sensabaugh soils make up 95 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is rare, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 7 inches; neutral.
H2 - 7 to 29 inches; neutral.
H3 - 29 to 65 inches; neutral.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Braxton County, West Virginia

Ud=Udorthents, smoothed

Udorthents soils make up 95 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is . Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is It is nonirrigated land capability subclass . This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
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VaC=Vandalia silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Vandalia soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is farmland of statewide importance. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 52 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 52 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

VaD=Vandalia silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Vandalia soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is farmland of statewide importance. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 52 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 52 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

VaE=Vandalia silt loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes

Vandalia soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 52 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 52 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Braxton County, West Virginia

VxE=Vandalia silt loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Vandalia soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 52 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 52 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

ZoB=Zoar silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Zoar soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is farmland of statewide importance. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 34 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 34 to 65 inches; very strongly acid.
